

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1837.

No. 6 Vol. 52.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY T. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid before the end of 6 mos 3 00
within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until arrear-
ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-
fice.

ADVERTISING.
Squares, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three
months \$4; six months \$7.50; twelve months
\$15. Long lines in proportion.

Sylvester's Message.



130 Broadway, January 2, 1837.
We take the opportunity afforded by the
commencement of a New Year, to return
our sincere thanks to our numerous and well-tried
friends, and to the public generally, for their gen-
erous patronage during the past year; and we
do not think that the good fortune which has so sig-
nally attended us heretofore, will, with the con-
tinuance of their kind favors, be more than dou-
bled in the year that has just dawned upon us—
and that the golden harvest will be abundant.

In no year has SYLVESTER ever sold so
many CAPITAL PRIZES as during 1836, ac-
tually amounting to more than

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!!

The whole of which was PAID on demand
The Schemes for FEBRUARY, which will be
found below, are brilliant and attractive—and
early application is necessary to prevent disap-
pointment.

Address
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New York.

CAPITAL

30,000 dollars!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 2
For the Benefit of the Monrovia Academy.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Feb. 11, 1837.

CAPITALS.

30,000 dollars!

8,000 Dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars!
2,000 dollars! 1,000 dollars!
10 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!
10 of 800 dollars! 10 of 700 dollars! 10 of
600 dollars! 20 of 400 dollars! &c.
Tickets only \$10.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will
be sent for \$130. Packages of halves quarters
and eighths in proportion. Delay not to send
your orders to Fortune's Home.

1st or 2d drawn, \$18—3d or 4th
drawn, \$16—5th or 6th drawn, \$12

LOOK AT THIS!

100 Prizes of 1000 dollars!

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other
purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va.
Saturday, Feb. 18, 1837.

RICH AND SPLENDID SCHEME.

50,000 DOLLARS

15,000 dollars!—10,000!—5,000 dollars!—
2,080 dollars!—100 of 1,000 dollars!
10 of 500 dollars! 26 of 300 dollars! 85 of
200 dollars! &c.
Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets
in this magnificent Scheme may be had for
\$140. Packages of Shares in proportion.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,
Class No. 8, for 1837.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Wednesday,
Feb. 20, 1837.

SCHEME.

20,000 dollars,

5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,000 dollars!
1,340 dollars! 20 of 1,000 dollars!
20 of 300 dollars! 20 of 150 dollars! 155 of
100 dollars! &c.
Ticket only Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets
will be sent for 65 Dollars—Packages of Shares in
proportion.

Nearly as Many Prizes as
Blanks.

14 Drawn Ballots in each 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent So-
ciety of Norfolk.

CLASS No. 2, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday
Feb. 25, 1837.

CAPITAL

\$30,000!!

10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars!
5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—2,500
dollars! 1,700 dollars! 2,000 dollars!
25 Prizes of 1,000 dollars! 25 of 500 dol-
lars! 28 Prizes of 300 dollars!—200 Prizes of
200 dollars! &c.
Tickets Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tick-
ets will be sent for \$130. Packages of halves
quarters and eighths in proportion.
Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,

OF MISSOURI,

In Senate Thursday, January 12, 1837,

On the—EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

The special order of the day being
called, the Secretary read the following
preamble and resolution:

Resolution to expunge from the Journal
the Resolution of the Senate of March
28, 1833, in relation to President
Jackson and the Removal of the De-
posits.

Whereas on the 26th day of Decem-
ber, in the year 1833, the following re-
solve was moved in the Senate:

"Resolved, That, by dismissing the
late Secretary of the Treasury, because
he would not, contrary to his own sense
of duty, remove the money of the United
States in deposit with the Bank of the
United States and its branches, in con-
formity with the President's opinion, and
by appointing his successor to effect such
removal, which has been done, the Presi-
dent has assumed the exercise of a
power over the Treasury of the United
States, not granted him by the Constitu-
tion and laws, and dangerous to the li-
berties of the People;"

Which proposed resolve was altered
and changed by the mover thereof, on
the 28th day of March, in the year 1834,
so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That, in taking upon him-
self the responsibility of removing the
deposits of the public money from the
Bank of the United States, the President
of the United States has assumed the ex-
ercise of a power over the Treasury of
the United States not granted to him by
the Constitution and laws, and danger-
ous to the liberties of the People;"

Which resolve, so changed and modi-
fied by the mover thereof, on the same
day and year last mentioned, was further
altered, so as to read in these words:

"Resolved, That the President, in the
late executive proceedings in relation to
the revenue, has assumed upon himself
authority and power not conferred by the
Constitution and laws, but in derogation
of both;"

In which last mentioned form the said
resolve, on the same day and year last
mentioned, was adopted by the Senate,
and became the act and judgment of that
body, and, as such, now remains upon
the journal thereof;

And whereas the said resolve was not
warranted by the Constitution, and was
irregularly and illegally adopted by the
Senate, in violation of the rights of de-
fence which belong to every citizen, and
in subversion of the fundamental prin-
ciples of law and justice; because Presi-
dent Jackson was thereby adjudged and
pronounced to be guilty of an impeach-
able offence, and a stigma placed upon
him as a violator of his oath of office,
and of the laws and Constitution which
he was sworn to preserve, protect, and
defend, without going through the forms
of an impeachment, and without allow-
ing him the benefits of a trial, or the
means of defence;

And whereas the said resolve, in all
its various shapes and forms, was un-
founded and erroneous in point of fact,
and therefore unjust and unauthoritative,
as well as irregular and unauthorized by
the Constitution: because the said Presi-
dent Jackson, neither in the act of dis-
missing Mr. Taney, as specified in the
first form of the resolve; nor in taking
upon himself the responsibility of re-
moving the deposits, as specified in the
second form of the same resolve; nor in
any act which was then, or can now, be
specified under the vague and ambiguous
terms of the general denunciation con-
tained in the third and last form of the
resolve, did do or commit any act in vi-
olation or in derogation of the laws and
Constitution, or dangerous to the lib-
erties of the people;

And whereas the said resolve, as a-
dopted, was uncertain and ambiguous,
containing nothing but a loose and float-
ing charge for derogating from the laws
and Constitution, and assuming ungrat-
ed power and authority in the late Ex-
ecutive proceedings in relation to the
public revenue; without specifying what
part of the Executive proceedings, or
what part of the public revenue was in-
tended to be referred to; or what parts
of the laws and Constitution were sup-
posed to have been infringed; or in what
part of the Union, or at what period of
his administration, these late proceed-
ings were supposed to have taken place;
thereby putting each Senator at liberty
to vote in favor of the resolve upon a

separate and secret reason of his own,
and leaving the ground of the Senate's
judgment to be guessed at by the public,
and to be differently and diversely in-
terpreted by individual Senators, accord-
ing to the private and particular under-
standing of each; contrary to all the
ends of justice, and to all the forms of
legal or judicial proceeding; to the great
prejudice of the accused, who could not
know against what to defend himself;
and to the loss of Senatorial responsibil-
ity, by shielding Senators from public ac-
countability for making up a judgment
upon grounds which the public cannot
know, and which, if known, might prove
to be insufficient in law, or unfounded in
fact;

And whereas the specification contain-
ed in the first and second forms of the
resolve having been objected to in debate,
and shown to be insufficient to sustain
the charges they were adduced to support,
and it being well believed that no
majority could be obtained to vote for the
said specifications, and the same having
been actually withdrawn by the mover
in the face of the whole Senate, in con-
sequence of such objection and belief,
and before any vote taken thereupon;
the said specifications could not after-
wards be admitted by any rule of parlia-
mentary practice, or by any principle of
legal implication, secret intentment, or
mental reservation, to remain, and con-
tinue a part of the written and public
resolve from which they were thus with-
drawn; and, if they could be so admitted,
they would not be sufficient to sustain
the charges therein contained;

And whereas the Senate being the
constitutional tribunal for the trial of the
President, when charged by the House
of Representatives with offences
against the laws and the Constitution,
the adoption of the said resolve, before
any impeachment preferred by the House,
was a breach of the privileges of the
House; not warranted by the Constitu-
tion, a subversion of justice; a prej-
udication of a question which might
legally come before the Senate; and a dis-
qualification of that body to perform its
constitutional duty with fairness and im-
partiality, if the President should there-
after be regularly impeached by the
House of Representatives for the same
offence;

And whereas the temperate, respect-
ful, and argumentative defence and pro-
test of the President against the afore-
said proceeding of the Senate was re-
jected and repulsed by that body, and
was voted to be a breach of its privileges,
and was not permitted to be entered on
its journal or printed among its docu-
ments; while all memorials, petitions,
resolves, and remonstrances against the
President, however violent or unfounded,
and calculated to inflame the people
against him, were duly and honorably
received, enthusiastically commented
upon in speeches, read at the table or-
dered to be printed with the long list of
names attached, referred to the Finance
Committee for consideration, filed away
among the public archives, and now con-
stitute a part of the public documents
of the Senate, to be handed down to the
latest posterity;

And whereas the said resolve was in-
troduced, debated, and adopted, at a time
and under circumstances which had the
effect of co-operating with the Bank of
the United States in the pernici-
ous attempt which that institution was then
making to produce a panic and pressure
in the country; to destroy the confidence
of the people in President Jackson; to
paralyze his administration; to govern
the elections; to bankrupt the State
banks; ruin their currency; fill the whole
Union with terror and distress; and there-
by to extort from the sufferings and the
alarms of the people, the restoration of
the deposits and the renewal of its
charter;

And whereas the said resolve is of evil
example and dangerous precedent, and
should never have been received, debated,
or adopted by the Senate, or admit-
ted to entry upon its journal; Where-
fore.

Resolved, That the said resolve be
expunged from the journal; and for that
purpose, that the Secretary of the Sen-
ate, at such time as the Senate may ap-
point, shall bring the manuscript journal
of the session 1833 '34 into the Senate,
and, in the presence of the Senate, draw
black lines round the said resolve, and
write across the face thereof, in strong
letters, the following words: "EXPUNGED
BY ORDER OF THE SENATE, THIS—DAY OF
—, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1837."

The resolution and preamble having
been read, Mr. BENTON rose and said:

Mr. President: It is now near three
years since the resolve was adopted by
the Senate, which it is my present mo-
tion to expunge from the journal. At
the moment that this resolve was adopt-
ed, I gave notice of my intention to move
to expunge it; and then expressed my
confident belief that the motion would
eventually prevail. That expression of
confidence was not an ebullition of vani-
ty, or a presumptuous calculation, in-

tended to accelerate the event it affected
to foretell. It was not a vain boast, or
an idle assumption, but was the result of
a deep conviction of the injustice done
President Jackson, and a thorough reli-
ance upon the justice of the American
people. I felt that the President had
been wronged; and my heart told me
that this wrong would be redressed! The
event proves that I was not mistaken.

The question of expunging this resolu-
tion has been carried to the people, and
their decision has been upon it. They
decide in favor of the expurgation; and
their decision has been both made and
manifested, and communicated to us in
a great variety of ways. A great num-
ber of States have expressly instructed
their Senators to vote for this expurga-
tion. A very great majority of the States
have elected Senators and Representa-
tives to Congress, upon the express
ground of favoring this expurgation.
The Bank of the United States, which
took the initiative in the accusation
against the President, and furnished the
material, and worked the machinery
which was used against him, and which
was then so powerful on this floor, has
become more and more odious to the pub-
lic mind, and musters now but a slender
phalanx of friends in the two Houses of
Congress. The late Presidential elec-
tion furnishes additional evidence of
public sentiment. The candidate who
was the friend of President Jackson, the
supporter of his administration, and the
avowed advocate for the expurgation,
has received a large majority of the suf-
frages of the whole Union, and that after
an express declaration of his sentiments
on this precise point. The evidence of
the public will, exhibited in all these
forms, is too manifest to be mistaken,
too explicit to require illustration, and
too imperative to be disregarded. Omit-
ting details and specific enumeration of
proofs, I refer to our own files for the in-
structions to expunge,—to the complex-
ion of the two Houses for the temper
of the people,—to the denationalized con-
dition of the Bank of the United States
for the fate of the imperious accuser,—
and to the issue of the Presidential elec-
tion for the answer of the Union. All
these are pregnant proofs of the public
will, and the last pre-eminently so; be-
cause, both the question of the expurga-
tion, and the form of the process, was
directly put in issue upon it. A repre-
sentative of the people from the State
of Kentucky formally interrogated a pro-
minent candidate for the Presidency on
these points, and required from him a
public answer for the information of the
public mind. The answer was given,
and published, and read by all the voters
before the election; and I deem it right
to refer to that answer in this place, not
only as evidence of the points put in is-
sue, but also for the purpose of doing
more ample justice to President Jackson
by incorporating into the legislative his-
tory of this case, the high and honorable
testimony in his favor of the eminent
citizen who has just been exalted to the
lofty honors of the American Presi-
dency:

"Your last question seeks to know
my opinion as to the constitutional pow-
er of the Senate or House of Representa-
tives to expunge or obliterate from the
journals the proceedings of a previous
session.

You will, I am sure, be satisfied upon
further consideration, that there are but
few questions of a political character less
connected with the duties of the office of
President of the United States, or that
might not with equal propriety be put by
an elector to a candidate for that station,
than this. With journals of neither
house of Congress can he properly have
any thing to do. But, as your question
has doubtless been induced by the pen-
dency of Col. Benton's Resolutions, to
expunge from the journals of the Senate
certain other resolutions touching the
official conduct of President Jackson, I
prefer to say, that I regard the passage of
Col. Benton's Preamble and Resolutions
to be an act of justice to a faithful and
gratefully injured public servant, not only
constitutional in itself, but imperiously
demanded by a proper respect for the
well known will of people."

I do not propose, sir, to draw violent,
unwarranted, or strained inferences. I
do not assume to say that the question
of this expurgation was a leading, or con-
trolling point in the issue of this election.
I do not assume to say, or insinuate, that
every individual, and every voter, deliv-
ered his suffrage with reference to this
question. Doubtless there were many
exceptions. Still, the triumphant elec-
tion of the candidate who had expressed
himself in the terms just quoted, and
who was, besides, the personal and polit-
ical friend of President Jackson, and the
avowed approver of his administration,
must be admitted to a place among the
proofs in this case, and ranked among the
high concurring evidences of the public
sentiment in favor of the motion which I
make.

Assuming then that we have ascer-
tained the will of the people on this
great question, the inquiry presents itself,

how far the expression of that will ought
to be conclusive of our action here? I
hold that it ought to be binding and obli-
gatory among us! and that, not only upon
the principles of representative govern-
ment, which requires obedience to the
known will of the people, but also in
conformity to the principles upon which
the proceeding against President Jackson
was conducted when the sentence against
him was adopted. Then every thing
was done with special reference to the
will of the people! Their impulse was
assumed to be the sole motive to action,
and to them the ultimate verdict was ex-
pressly referred. The whole machinery
of alarm and pressure—every engine of
political and moneyed power—was put
in motion, and worked for many months,
to excite the people against the Presi-
dent, and to stir up meetings, memorials,
petitions, travelling committees, and dis-
tress deputations against him; and each
system of popular discontent was hailed
as an evidence of public will, and quoted
here as proof that the people demanded
the condemnation of the President. Not
only legislative assemblies, and mem-
orials from large assemblies, were then
produced here as evidence of public opin-
ion, but the petitions of boys under age,
the remonstrances of a few signers, and
the results of the most inconsiderable
elections, were ostentatiously paraded
and magnified as the evidence of the so-
vereign will of our constituents. Thus,
sir, the public voice was every thing
while that voice, partially obtained thro'
political and pecuniary machinations,
was adverse to the President. That the
popular will was the shrine at which all
worshipped. Now, when that will is reg-
ularly, soberly, repeatedly, and almost
universally expressed through the ballot
boxes, at the various elections, and turns
out to be in favor of the President, cer-
tainly no one can disregard it, nor other-
wise look at it than as the solemn verdict
of the competent and ultimate tribu-
nal, upon an issue as fairly made up, fully
argued and duly submitted for decision.
As such verdict, I receive it. As the deli-
berate verdict of the sovereign people,
I bow to it. I am content. I do not mean
to reopen the case, nor to recommence
the argument. I leave that work to oth-
ers, if any others choose to perform it.
For myself, I am content; and dispensing
with further argument, I shall call for
judgment, and ask to have execution
done, upon that unhappy journal, which
the verdict of millions of freemen finds
guilty of bearing on its face an untrue,
illegal and unconstitutional sentence of
condemnation against the approved Presi-
dent of the Republic.

But, while declining to re-open the
argument of his question, and refusing to
tread over again the ground already trav-
ersed, there is another and a different
task to perform; one which the approach-
ing termination of President Jackson's
administration makes peculiarly proper
at this time, and which it is my privilege
and perhaps my duty, to execute, as be-
ing the suitable conclusion to the arduous
contest in which we have been so long
engaged: I allude to the general tenor of
his administration, and to its effect, for
good or for evil, upon the condition of his
country. This is the proper time for
such a view to be taken. The political
existence of this great man now draws to
a close. In little more than forty days
he ceases to be a public character. In a
few brief weeks he ceases to be an ob-
ject of political hope to any, and should
cease to be an object of political hate, or
envy, to all. Whatever of motive the
servile and time-serving might have found
in his exalted station for raising the altar
of adulation, and burning the incense of
praise before him, that motive can no
longer exist. The dispenser of the pa-
tronage of an empire—the chief of this
great Confederacy of States—is soon to
be a private individual, stripped of all
power to reward or to punish. His own
thoughts, as he has shown us in the con-
cluding paragraph of that message which
is to be the last of its kind that we shall
ever receive from him, are directed to
that beloved retirement from which he
was drawn by the voice of millions of
freemen, and to which he now looks for
that interval of repose which age and in-
firmities require. Under these circum-
stances, he ceases to be a subject for the
ebullition of the passions, and passes into
a character for the contemplation of his-
tory. Historically then shall I view him;
and limiting this view to his civil admin-
istration, I demand where is there a chief
magistrate of whom so much evil has
been predicted, and from whom has so
much good come? Never has a man en-
tered upon the chief magistracy of a
country under such appalling predictions
of ruin and woe! never has any one been
so pursued with direful prognostications!
Never has one been so beset and impeded
by a powerful combination of political
and moneyed confederates! Never has
any one in any country where the ad-
ministration has risen above the knife or
bowstring, been so lawlessly, and shame-
lessly tried and condemned by rivals and
enemies, without hearing, without de-
fence, without the forms of law and jus-

tice! History has been ransacked to find
examples of tyrants sufficiently odious to
illustrate him by comparison. Language
has been tortured to find epithets suffi-
ciently strong to paint him in description.
Tyrant, despot, usurper, destroyer of the
liberties of his country; rash, ignorant,
imbecile; endangering the public peace
with all foreign nations; destroying do-
mestic prosperity at home; ruining all in-
dustry, all commerce, all manufactures;
annihilating confidence between man and
man; delivering up the streets of popu-
lous cities to grass and weeds; and the
wharves of commercial towns to the in-
cumbrance of decaying vessels; depriving
labor of all reward; depriving industry of
all employment; destroying the currency;
plunging an innocent and happy people
from the summit of felicity to the depths
of misery, want and despair. Such is
the faint outline, followed up by actual
condemnation, of the appalling denunciations
daily uttered against this one
MAN, from the moment he became an
object of political competition, down to
the concluding moment of his political ex-
istence.

The sacred voice of inspiration has
told us that there is a time for all things.
There certainly has been a time for every
evil that human nature admits of to be
victimized of President Jackson's admin-
istration; equally certain that the time
has now come for all rational and well
disposed people to compare the predictions
with facts, and to ask themselves if these
calamitous prognostications have been
verified by events? Have we peace or
war, with foreign nations? Certainly,
we have peace! peace with all the world!
peace with all its benign, and felicitous,
and beneficent influences! Are we re-
spected, or despised abroad? Certainly
the American name was never more hon-
ored throughout the four quarters of the
globe, than in this very moment. Do we
bear of indignity, or outrage in any quar-
ter of merchants robbed in foreign ports?
of vessels searched on the high seas? of
American citizens impressed into foreign
service? of the national flag insulted any
where? On the contrary, we see former
wounds repaired; no new ones inflicted.
France pays twenty-five millions of
francs for spoliation committed thirty
years ago; Naples pays two millions one
hundred thousand ducats for wrongs of
the same date; Denmark pays six hun-
dred and fifty thousand rix dollars for
wrong done a quarter of a century ago;
Spain engages to pay twelve millions of
reals vellon for injuries of fifteen years
date; and Portugal, the last in the list of
former aggressors admits her liability; and
only waits the adjustment of details to
close her account of adequate indemnity.
So far from war, insult, contempt and
spoliation from abroad; this denounced
administration has been the season of
peace and good will, and the auspicious
era of universal reparation. So far from
suffering injury at the hands of foreign
powers, our merchants have received in-
demnities for all former injuries. It has
been the day of accounting, of settlement
and of retribution. The long list of ar-
rearages, extending through four succes-
sive previous administrations, has been
closed and settled up. The wrongs done
to commerce for thirty years back, and
under so many different Presidents, and
indemnities withheld from all, have been
repaired and paid over under the benif-
cent and glorious administration of Presi-
dent Jackson. But one single instance
of outrage has occurred, and that at the
extremities of the world, and by a pirat-
ical horde, amenable to no law but the
law of force. The Malays of Sumatra
committed a robbery and massacre upon
an American vessel. Wretches! they did
not then know that JACKSON was Presi-
dent of the United States! and that no
distance, no time, no idle ceremonial of
treating with robbers and assassins, was
to hold back the arm of justice. Com-
modore Downes went out.—His cannon and
his bayonets struck the outlaws in their
den.—They paid in terror and in blood
for the outrage which was committed; and
the great lesson was taught to these dis-
tant pirates—to our antipodes themselves
—that not even the entire diameter of
this globe could protect them! and that
the name of American citizen, like that
of Roman citizen in the great days of the
Republic and of the empire, was to be
the inviolable passport of all that wore it
throughout the whole extent of the inhab-
itable world.

At home the most gratifying picture
presents itself to the view: The public
debt paid off; taxes reduced one half; the
completion of the public defences syste-
matically commenced; the compact of
Georgia uncomplicated with since 1802, now
carried into effect, and her soil ready to
be freed, as her jurisdiction has been de-
livered, from the presence and incum-
brance of an Indian population. Missis-
sippi and Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee
and North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illi-
nois, Missouri and Arkansas, in a word,
all the States encumbered with an Indian
population have been relieved from that
incumbrance; and the Indians themselves
have been transferred to new and perma-
nent homes, every way better adapted to

to the enjoyment of their existence, the preservation of their rights, and the improvement of their condition.

The currency is not ruined! On the contrary SEVENTY-FIVE millions of specie in the country is a spectacle never seen before, and is the barrier of the people against the designs of any banks which may attempt to suspend payments, and force a dishonored paper currency upon the community. These seventy-five millions are the security of the people against the dangers of a depreciated and inconvertible paper money. Gold, after a disappearance of thirty years is restored to our country. All Europe beholds with admiration the success of our efforts in three years, to supply ourselves with the currency which our constitution guarantees, and which the Example of France and Holland shows to be so easily attainable, and of such incalculable value to industry, morals, economy and solid wealth. The success of these efforts is styled in the best London papers, not merely a reformation, but a revolution in the currency! a revolution by which our America is now receiving from Europe the gold and silver which she has been sending to them for thirty years past.

Domestic industry is not paralyzed, confidence is not destroyed, factories are not stopped, workmen are not mendicants for bread and employment, credit is not extinguished, prices have not sunk, grass is not growing in the streets of populous cities, the wharves are not lumbered with decaying vessels, columns of curses rising from the bosoms of a ruined and agonized people, are not ascending to Heaven against the destroyer of a nation's felicity and prosperity. On the contrary, the reverse of all this is true! and true to a degree that astounds and bewilders the senses. I know that all is not gold that glitters; that there is a difference between a specious and a solid prosperity. I know that a part of the present prosperity is apparent only, the effect of an increase of fifty millions of paper money forced into circulation by one thousand banks; but after making due allowance for this fictitious and delusive excess, the real prosperity of the country is still unprecedently and transcendently great. I know that every flow must be followed by its ebb, that every expansion must be followed by its contraction. I know that revolution in the paper system is inevitable; but I know, also, that these SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER is the bulwark of the country, and will enable every honest bank to meet its liabilities, and every prudent citizen to take care of himself.

Turning to some points in the civil administration of President Jackson, and how much do we not find to admire! The great cause of the Constitution has been vindicated from an imputation of more than forty years' duration. He has demonstrated by the fact itself that a national bank is not "necessary" to the fiscal operations of the Federal Government, and in that demonstration he has upset the argument of General Hamilton, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and all that has ever been said in favor of the constitutionality of a national bank. All this argument and decision rested upon the single assumption of the "necessity" of that institution to the Federal Government. He has shown it is not "necessary;" that the currency of the Constitution, and especially a gold currency, is all that the Federal Government wants, and that she can get whenever she pleases. In this single act he has vindicated the Constitution from an unjust imputation, and knocked down under the decision of the Supreme Court the assumed fact on which it rested. He has prepared the way for the reversal of that decision; and it is a question for lawyers to answer, whether the case is not ripe for the application of that writ of most remedial nature, as Lord Coke calls it, and which was invented lost in any case there should be an oppressive writ of justice! the venerable writ of *audita querela* *defendants*, to ascertain the truth of a fact happening since the judgment, and upon the due finding of which the judgment will be vacated. Let the lawyers bring their books, and answer us if there is not a case here presented for the application of that ancient and most remedial writ?

From President Jackson the country has first learned the true theory and practical intent of the Constitution, in giving to the Executive a qualified negative on the legislative powers of Congress. Far from being an odious, dangerous or king-like prerogative, this power, as vested in the President, is nothing but a qualified copy of the famous veto power vested in the tribunes of the people among the Romans, and intended to suspend the passage of the law until the people themselves should have time to consider it. The qualified veto of the President destroys nothing; it only destroys the passage of the law, and refers it to the people for their consideration and decision. It is the reference of the law, not to a committee of the House, or of the whole House, but to the committee of the whole Union. It is a recommitment of the bill to the people, for them to examine and consider; and if upon this examination they are content to pass it, it will pass at the next session. The delay of a few months is the only effect of a veto in a case where the people shall ultimately approve a law; where they do not approve it, the interposition of the veto is the barrier which saves them the infliction of a law, the repeal of which might afterwards be almost impossible. The qualified negative is, therefore, a beneficent power, intended as General Hamilton expressly declares in the Federalist, to protect, let the Executive Department from the encroachments of the Legislative Depart-

ment; and secondly, to preserve the people from hasty, dangerous, or criminal legislation on the part of their representatives. This is the design and intention of the veto power; and the fear expressed by General Hamilton was that Presidents, so far from exercising it too often, would not exercise it as often as the safety of the people required; that they might lack the moral courage to stake themselves in opposition to a favorite measure of the majority of the two Houses of Congress, and thus deprive the people, in many instances, of their right to pass upon a bill before it became a final law. The cases in which President Jackson has exercised the veto power has shown the soundness of these observations. No ordinary President would have staked himself against the Bank of the United States, and the two Houses of Congress, in 1832. It required President Jackson to confront that power—to stem that torrent—to stay the progress of that charter, and to refer it to the people for their decision. His moral courage was equal to the crisis. He arrested the charter until it could go to the people, and they have arrested it for ever. Had he not done so, the charter would have become law, and its repeal almost impossible, the people of the whole Union would now have been in the condition of the people of Pennsylvania, bestrode by the monster, in daily conflict with him, and maintaining a doubtful contest for supremacy between the Government of a State, and the directory of a moneyed corporation!

To detail specific acts which adorn the administration of President Jackson, and illustrate the intuitive sagacity of his intellect, the firmness of his mind, his disregard to personal popularity, and his entire devotion to the public good, would be inconsistent with this rapid sketch, intended merely to present general views, and not to detail single actions, however worthy they may be of a splendid page in the volume of history. But how can we pass over the great measure of the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States in the autumn of 1833? that wise, heroic and masterly measure of prevention, which has rescued an empire from the fangs of a merciless, revengeful, greedy, insatiable, implacable, moneyed power! It is a remark for which I am indebted to the philosophic observation of my esteemed colleague and friend, (pointing to Dr. Linn) that, while it requires far greater talent to foresee an evil before it happens, and to arrest it by precautionary measures, than it requires to apply an adequate remedy to the same evil after it has happened, yet the applause bestowed by the world is always greatest in the latter case. Of this the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States is an eminent instance. The veto of 1832, which arrested the charter which Congress had granted, immediately received the applause and approbation of a majority of the Union; the removal of the deposits, which prevented the bank from forcing a recharter, was disapproved by a large majority of the country, and even of his own friends; yet the veto would have been unavailing, and the bank would inevitably have been rechartered, if the deposits had not been removed. The immense sums of public moneys since accumulated, would have enabled the bank, if she had retained the possession of it, to have coerced a recharter. Nothing but the removal could have prevented her from extorting a recharter from the suffering, and terrors of the people. If it had not been for that measure, the previous veto would have been unavailing; the bank would have been again installed in power, and this entire F. Government would have been held as an appendage to that bank, and administered according to her directions, and by her nominees. That great measure of prevention, the removal of the deposits, though feebly and faintly supported by friends at first, has expelled the bank from the field, and driven her into abeyance under a State charter. She is not dead, but, holding her capital and stockholders together under a State charter, she has taken a position to watch events, and to profit by them. The royal tiger has gone into the jungle! and crouched on his belly, he awaits the favorable moment from emerging from his cover, and springing on the body of the unsuspecting traveller!

The Treasury order for excluding paper money from the land offices is another wise measure, originating in an enlightened forecast, and preventing great mischiefs. The President foresaw the evils of suffering a thousand streams of paper money, issuing from a thousand different banks, to discharge themselves on the national domain. He foresaw that if these currents were allowed to run their course, that the public lands would be swept away, the Treasury would be filled with irredeemable paper, a vast number of banks must be broken by their folly, and the cry set up that nothing but a national bank could regulate the currency. He stopped the course of these streams of paper; and in so doing, has saved the country from a great calamity, and excited anew the machinations of those whose schemes of gain and mischief have been disappointed, and who had counted on a new edition of panic and pressure, and again saluting Congress with the old story of confidence destroyed, currency ruined, prosperity annihilated, and distress produced, by the tyranny of one man. They began their lugubrious song; but ridicule and contempt have proved too strong for money and insolence; and the panic letter of the ex-president of the denationalized bank, after limping about for a few days, has shrunk from the lash of public scorn, and disappeared from the forum of public debate.

The difficulty with France: what an instance it presents of the superior sagacity of President Jackson over all the common place politicians who beset and impede his administration at home! That difficulty, inflamed and aggravated by domestic faction, wore, at one time, a portentous aspect: the skill, firmness, elevation of purpose, and manly frankness of the President, avoided the danger, accomplished the object, commanded the admiration of Europe, and retained the friendship of France. He conducted the delicate affair to a successful, and mutually honorable issue. All is amicably and happily terminated, leaving not a wound, nor even a scar, behind—leaving the Frenchman and American on the ground on which they have stood for fifty years, and should forever stand; the ground of friendship, respect, good will, and mutual wishes for the honor, happiness and prosperity of each other.

But why this specification? So beneficent and so glorious has been the administration of the President, that where to begin, and where to end, in the enumeration of great measures, would be the embarrassment of him who has his eulogy to make. He came into office the first of generals; he goes out the first of statesmen. His civil competitors have shared the fate of his military opponents; and Washington city has been to the American politicians who have assailed him, what New Orleans was to the British Generals who attacked his lines. Repulsed! driven back! discomfited! crushed! has been the fate of all assailants, foreign and domestic, civil and military. At home and abroad, the impress of his genius and of his character, is felt. He has impressed upon the age in which he lives the stamp of his arms, of his diplomacy, and of his domestic policy. In a word, so transcendent have been the merits of his administration that they have operated a miracle upon the minds of his most inveterate opponents. He has expunged their objections to Military Chieftains! He has shown them that they were mistaken; that military men were not the dangerous rulers they had imagined, but safe and prosperous conductors of the vessel of State. He has changed their fear into love. With visible signs they admit their error, and instead of deprecating they now invoke the reign of Chieftains. They labored hard to procure a military successor to the present incumbent, and if their love goes on increasing at the same rate, the Republic may be put to the expense of periodical wars, to breed a perpetual succession of these chieftains to rule over them and their posterity for ever.

To drop this irony, which the inconsistency of mad opponents has provoked, and to return to the plain delineations of historical painting, the mind instinctively dwells on the vast and unprecedented popularity of this President. Great is the influence, great the power, greater than any man ever before possessed in our America, which he has acquired over the public mind. And how has he acquired it? Not by the arts of intrigue, or the juggling tricks of diplomacy; not by understanding rivals, or sacrificing public interests for the gratification of classes or individuals. But he has acquired it, first, by the exercise of an intuitive sagacity which, leaving all book learning at an immeasurable distance behind, has always enabled him to adopt the right remedy, at the right time, and to conquer soonest when the men of forms and office thought him most near to ruin and despair. Next, by a moral courage which knew no fear when the public good beckoned him to go on. Last, and chiefest, he has acquired it by an open honesty of purpose, which knew no concealments; by a straightforwardness of action, which disdained the forms of office, and the arts of intrigue; by a disinterestedness of motive, which knew no selfish or sordid calculation; a devotedness of patriotism, which staked every thing personal on the issue of every measure which the public welfare required him to adopt. By these qualities, and these means, he has acquired his prodigious popularity and his transcendent influence over the public mind; and if there are any who envy that influence and popularity, let them envy, also, and emulate, if they can, the qualities and means by which they were acquired.

Great has been the opposition to President Jackson's administration; greater, than ever has been exhibited against any Government, short of actual insurrection and forcible resistance. Revolution has been proclaimed! and every thing has been done that could be expected, to produce, revolution. The country has been alarmed, agitated, convulsed. From the Senate chamber to the village bar-room, from one end of the continent to the other, denunciation, agitation, excitement, has been the order of the day. For eight years the President of this Republic has stood upon a volcano, vomiting fire and flames upon him, and threatening the country itself with ruin and desolation, if the people did not expel the usurper, despot, and tyrant, as he was called, from the high place to which the sufferings of millions of freemen had elevated him.

Great is the confidence which he has always reposed in the discernment and equity of the American people. I have been accustomed to see him for many years, and under many discouraging trials; but never saw him doubt, for an instant, the ultimate support of the people. It was my privilege to see him often, and during the most gloomy period of the panic conspiracy, when the whole earth seemed to be in commotion against him, and when many friends were faltering, and stout hearts were quailing, before

the raging storm which bank macination, and Senatorial denunciation, had conjured up to overwhelm him. I saw him in the darkest moments of this gloomy period; and never did I see his confidence in the ultimate support of his fellow-citizens, forsake him for an instant. He always said the people would stand by those who stand by them; and nobly have they justified that confidence! That verdict, the voice of millions, which now demands the expurgation of that sentence which the Senate and the bank then pronounced upon him, is the magnificent response of the people's hearts to the implicit confidence which he then reposed in them. But it was not in the people only that he had confidence; there was another, and a far higher Power, to which he constantly looked to save the country, and its defenders, from every danger; and signal events prove that he did not look to that high Power in vain.

Sir, I think it right, in the approaching termination of this great question, to present faint and rapid sketch of the brilliant, beneficent, and glorious administration of President Jackson. It is not for me to attempt to do it justice; it is not for ordinary men to attempt its history. His military life, resplendent with dazzling events, will demand the pen of a nervous writer; his civil administration, replete with scenes which have called into action so many and such various passions of the human heart, and which has given to native sagacity so many victories over practised politicians, will require the profound, luminous and philosophical conceptions of a Livy, a Plutarch, or a Sallust. This history is not to be written in our day. The contemporaries of such events are not the hands to describe them. Time must first do its office,—must silence the passions, remove the actors, develop consequences, and canonize, all that is sacred to honor, patriotism, and glory. In after ages the historic genius of our America shall produce the writers which the subject demands,—men far removed from the contests of this day, who will know how to estimate this great epoch, and how to acquire an immortality for their own names by painting, with a master's hand, the immortal events of the Patriot President's life.

And now, sir, I finish the task which, three years ago, I imposed on myself. Solitary and alone, and amidst the jeers and taunts of my opponents, I put this ball in motion. The people have taken it up, and rolled it forward, and I am no longer any thing but a unit in the vast mass which now propels it. In the name of that mass I speak. I demand the execution of the *EDICT OF THE PEOPLE*; I demand the expurgation of that sentence which the voice of a few Senators, and the power of their confederate, the Bank of the United States, has caused to be placed on the journal of the Senate, and which the voice of millions of freemen has ordered to be expunged from it.

24th CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1837.

As soon as the Journal had been read, Mr. VAN BUREN rose and took leave of the Senate in the following address:—

SENATORS—The period is at hand which is to terminate the official relation that has existed between us, and I have probably never to return to it—a body with which I have been long connected, where some remain whom I found here fifteen years ago, and where in the progress of public duties, personal associations have arisen never to be forgotten. From such scenes I cannot retire without emotion.

Nor can I give to the Senate the usual opportunity of choosing another to preside for a time over their deliberations, without referring to the manner in which I have endeavored to discharge a gratifying and honorable trust connected with the office to which my country called me.

Entering upon it with unaffected diffidence, well knowing how little my studies had been directed to its peculiar duties, I was yet strengthened by the determination then expressed so to discharge the authority with which I have invested as "best to protect the rights, to respect the feelings, and to guard the reputation of all who would be affected by its exercise." I was sure that, if successful in this, I should be pardoned for errors which I would hardly expect to avoid.

In the interval that has since elapsed it has been our lot in this assembly to pass through scenes of unusual excitement, the intense interest is absorbing topics which have pervaded our whole community could not be unmet within these walls. The warmth of political parties, natural in such times; the unguarded aid of sudden debate; and the collisions seldom to be separated from the inestimable privilege of free discussion, had not been unfrequently mingled with the more tranquil tenor of ordinary legislation. I cannot hope that in emergencies like these, I have always been so fortunate as to satisfy every one around me. Yet I permit myself to think that the extent to which my decisions have been approved by the Senate is some evidence that my efforts justly to administer their rules have not been vain; and I conscientiously cherish the conviction that on no occasion have I departed from my early resolution, or become regardless of what was due to the rights or the feelings of the members of this body.

Though I may henceforth be separated from the Senate, I can never cease to revert with particular interest to my long connection with it. In every situation in my future life I shall remember with a just pride the evidences of approbation and confidence which I have received, and as an American citizen devotedly at-

tached to the institutions of my country, I will always regard with becoming and sincere respect a branch of our government invested with such extensive powers and designed by our forefathers to accomplish such important results.

Indulging an ardent wish that every success may await you in performing the exalted and honorable duties of your public trust, and offering my warmest prayers that prosperity and happiness may be constant attendants upon each of you along the future paths of life, I respectfully bid you farewell.

Mr. VAN BUREN then retired, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President pro tem. The ballots being deposited, there appeared to be 38 votes given—19 necessary to a choice, of which Mr. King of Alabama had 27, Mr. Southard 7, and the others were scattering. Mr. King of Alabama was therefore declared to be elected President pro tem, and he was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Benton.

The President pro tem then addressed the Senate.

The following resolution offered by Mr. BENTON was taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Senate cordially reciprocate the sentiments of partial kindness expressed by the Vice President towards the members of that body, in taking leave of them, and that the thanks of the Senate be presented to Martin Van Buren, V. P. of the United States, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability with which he had presided over their deliberations, and of their entire approbation of his conduct in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as President of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, no one objecting, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

THE NEW SENATE.

The Senate of the United States, after the fourth of March next, will stand as follows:—

VAN BUREN.
Maine—Messrs Ruggles and Dana.
New Hampshire—Messrs Hubbard and Pierce.
Connecticut—Messrs Niles and Smith.
New York—Messrs Tallmadge and Wright.
New Jersey—Mr. Wall.
Pennsylvania—Messrs McKean and Buchanan.
Virginia—Messrs Rives and Parker.
North Carolina—Messrs Brown and Strange.
Georgia—Messrs King and Cuthbert.
Alabama—Messrs King and McKinley.
Louisiana—Messrs Nicholas and Monton.
Mississippi—Mr. Walker.
Tennessee—Mr. Grundy.
Ohio—Messrs Morris and Allen.
Indiana—Mr. Tipton.
Illinois—Messrs Robinson and Young.
Missouri—Messrs Benton and Linn.
Arkansas—Messrs Fulton and Sevier.
Michigan—Norvel and Lyon.—34.
OPPOSITION.
New Jersey—Mr. Southard.
Delaware—Messrs Bayard and Clayton.
Maryland—Messrs Kent and Spence.
South Carolina—Messrs Calhoun and Preston.
Vermont—Messrs Prentiss and Swift.
Rhode Island—Messrs Robbins and Knight.
Massachusetts—Messrs Webster and Davis.
Mississippi—Mr. Black.
Tennessee—Mr. White.
Kentucky—Messrs Crittenden and Clay.
Indiana—Mr. Smith.—18.
Baltimore Republican.

From the Charleston Courier of Jan. 24.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The schooner OSCAR, Captain KENYON, arrived at this port yesterday in 22 days from St. Augustine.

We are indebted to the attention of Captain KENYON for the following intelligence, being the latest from the Floridian army, and, what is more gratifying, affording an indication that the Indians are in a fair way of being subdued.

The news is contained in a slip from our correspondent of the St. Augustine Herald.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD.
St. Augustine, Jan. 20, 1837.

On Sunday night last, the sentinels stationed at the gates and bridge, heard distinctly the report of three muskets at Hanson's plantation, and early next morning it was ascertained that some Indians or negroes had made their appearance there, and had attempted to steal some horses. They had broken off a board from the stable and taken a saddle when the sentinel hearing the noise, fired. He was instantly fired upon by the intruders, who immediately fled. Captain Hanson followed the trail for several miles, and discovered signs, which accumulated as he went, when he judged it prudent to return. On the next day he started with a large force and followed them 'n Williams's plantation, 30 miles from this, and discovered their fires about 10 o'clock at night, and a number from 8 to 12 around it. The party crept up and fired a volley which killed three, and the remainder fled, leaving every thing, rifles, muskets, packs and blankets. There were two rifles and six muskets, which were brought to town. The whole gang were principally negroes. Not more than 2 Indians were supposed to be among them. Those killed were negroes. One of them was a free negro, whose name was Joe Merritt, who had gone off with another, about six weeks since. The

others Indian negroes. Trails of blood were seen on the ground. They had with them powder, buckshot, calico, tobacco, needles and thread, which had been bought in town but a few days since. There is no doubt, a communication between them and the negroes in town. A package of tobacco was taken, which had not yet been opened. These negroes, have no doubt, been prowling around for some days.

Strong suspicions are now entertained that these supplies have been furnished by some free negroes who reside on Anastasia Island, and a warrant is now out for their apprehension; they will be brought to town for examination this afternoon.

It is ascertained at what store the articles were bought.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated Camp Dade, 10th Jan. 1837, states: "To-day General Jesup arrived from Tampa Bay. A scouting party captured fifteen negroes near Wahoo Swamp, who state that Powell was then in the swamp with a few Micasuky Indians, the rest having left him. That in the several actions of Gov. Call, a great number of Indians were killed. That in the affair when the whites destroyed a boat in the Withlacoochie, 17th January, 19 hostiles were killed, and 20 wounded. That Jumper, Micanopy, and Abram, were at A-ha-pop-ka, and were willing to make terms, if they will be treated well. That the Indians have but a small quantity of ammunition left. The letter goes on to state, to-morrow we shall march against Powell or against Philip, at Top-ka-li-ka, or both, and that circumstances indicate an early termination of the war.

An express arrived in town last night to Col. Crane, from which we learn that General Jesup had ordered home the Georgia and Alabama militia. There was a regular force sufficient in the field.

It is reported that the mail rider, between this and Tallahassee, has been killed by the Indians.

Col. Crande has been ordered to Gary's Ferry, where he will have his head quarters.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Susquehanna*, Captain Cropper, which left Liverpool on the 20th of December, arrived at the Breakwater on Saturday. Considering that the winds at this season are generally adverse, it may be quoted as one of the shortest passages that has been made of late years under similar circumstances, being only twenty four days!

We learn that on the 29th of November the southern coast of England and northern shores of France were visited by one of the most terrific hurricanes. The list of shipwrecks is frightful. The barque *Isabella*, Capt. in Kurtz, from this city to Amsterdam, had been wrecked on the English coast. The hurricane swept through the midland and southern countries, producing dreadful havoc. Coaches were upset, trees, and houses blown down, and the stocks of farm yards scattered to the winds. Many lives were lost in different parts of the Kingdom, and much property destroyed by the sudden inundations which succeeded the torrents of rain. London did not escape the fury of the storm, but suffered great damage.

Don Miguel, tired of inaction, is about to commence a rebellion in Portugal, on the plan of Carlos in Spain.

There was a meeting of the Royal Guard at Madrid on the 27th of November. Two hundred and sixty soldiers revolted; but they were subdued, and condemned to be quartered—(every fifth man to be shot.) As soon as three had suffered, however, Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, sent and pardoned the remainder. It is clear that much dissatisfaction prevails against the Christiano cause.

Great expectations were formed in Spain, from the projected landing of Don Miguel in Portugal.

The defeat of Gomez is said by the Christiano party to be fatal to the Carlist party; but the Carlist say it was not half so disastrous as reported.

An attempt was made to rob the Paris Bank by some villains, who knocked down Mr. Bourou, a junior Cashier. They were apprehended by the Police.

Captain Lewis, Commander of the *Cosmo*, a N. York and Bristol (England) trader, was drowned in the late gale with two sailors in Kirg Road, by the upsetting of a boat.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that for the better accommodation of his customers, he has removed to the large Store Rooms,

No. 50, Main Street,

two doors below his old stand, where he intends keeping constantly on hand,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
Dry Goods,

which will be offered to Wholesale and Retail Dealers, upon accommodating terms. Having made recent arrangements, which will enable him to receive, in addition to his regular Spring and Fall importations, constant supplies from the latest arrivals in the Eastern markets, he can thereby assure the public, that he will be enabled to offer at least equal inducements to any house West of the Mountains.

HENRY BELL.

Lexington, Feb 4, 1837.—6-2m

NOTICE.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Attorney and Counsel-
at Law, has removed his office to the large room on Jordan's Row, opposite the Clerk's Office, where he can always be found.
Lexington, Feb 3, 1837.—6-4t

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1837.

We hope and believe our young Friend of the Observer, has not justly appreciated the taste of the patrons of that paper. That taste we must believe cannot be so depraved as to relish the following article, which appeared in the Observer of Saturday last.

"A Mr. S. Benton advertises a performance in the way of tight rope dancing. He has a name sake at Washington, who, we have little doubt, will one day give an exhibition of the same kind. Jack Ketch will adjust the rope for him."

Master O. P. COPELAND will, on Friday and Saturday evenings next, at Mr. L. TAYLOR'S BALL ROOM, Main street, exhibit to those Ladies and Gentlemen who will visit him, with a display of VENTRILOQUISM, &c. He assures those who may attend, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make their time pass away agreeably while there. For particulars of the Evenings' Performance, see the bills.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill into the Senate for paying the Tennessee and Kentucky troops, who volunteered under the call of General Gaines, which was read twice.

The splendid Aurora Borealis (which we noticed,) has received the attention of all our exchange papers.

In Baltimore ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY GUNS were fired to celebrate the passage of the expunging resolution—being 25 for Benton and 5 for each of the other Senators who voted in favour of it. After which, a salute of TEN GUNS was fired in honour of the Legislature of Ohio, for electing Mr. Allen as U. S. Senator over Mr. Ewing.

On the 28th January, Mr. Van Buren made his valdictory address, (which will be found in this day's Gazette) and retired from the Senate.

A further "division of the disgrace"—as the Observer and Reporter would say.

At Springfield, Mass. THIRTY GUNS, and Brooklyn ONE HUNDRED GUNS, were fired in honor of the passage of the Expunging resolution.

At Columbus, FIFTY-FIVE GUNS were fired for the election of Mr. Allen over Mr. Ewing.

The opinion which has been expressed that the intellect of Mr. J. Q. Adams is impaired, seems to gain ground, and to be warranted by his course in Congress. He still perseveres in presenting his abolition petitions—appeals from the decision of the Chair, which, in obedience to a resolution of the house, orders them to be laid on the table, without reading, and requires the yeas and nays upon his appeals. He is uniformly in the minority—sometimes with but two to vote with him. Yet he harasses the house; and but for his former standing, a motion would not unlikely be made for his expulsion.

It would seem from the Observer and other whig Papers, that an "order of Knight-hood" has been established at the city of Washington, by Prince Hal. But the unfortunate Whigs, do every thing wrong—Instead of conferring the honour upon the twenty-four Senators, who voted for the expunging resolution, it should have been conferred upon their constituents, under whose instructions they voted. But the whigs generally confer honour where honour is not due. However they probably follow their great leader, the founder of the order of Kighthood—who once tho't it the duty of a representative to obey the wishes of his constituents, in whatever manner those wishes might have been communicated. If the whigs will read the able speech of Mr. Benton in this Gazette, they will then learn who is deserving of censure or praise—who are the true Black Knights.

We plead not guilty to the charge made by the Advertiser, that the Kentucky-Gazette has denounced the grasping ambition and rapacity of Louisville. Our article might bear a different construction. But we confess we are not apprised of "ten times as much for Lexington as it has for Louisville," which has been done by the State government, and should the bill which has passed the Senate, on the subject of the public Deposites become a law we think it must even satisfy the grasping rapacity of our friend Penn.

By this Bill, \$911,000 is to be taken in stock of the Bank of Kentucky, \$500,000 in the Bank of Louisville, and \$500,000 in the Northern Bank of Kentucky,

each of those banks being required to locate an additional branch, at such point as its Directors may designate. Out of \$1,911,000, Louisville gets 1411,000. Lexington does not here get ten times as much as Louisville.

The Editors of the Observer have acted still more ridiculously. They have not only enclosed the names of the 24 Senators who voted for the expunging Resolutions in something like a coffin, but have given their foreman orders, to insert the same "once a month for twenty five years!" as a monument to perpetuate their dishonour. And to remember the 16th day of January, successively for the same period of time, by similar black lines." Then comes a little coffin, in which is included, the words and figures.

"The 16th day of January, 1837, another anniversary, to be commemorated by the DISTRICTIVES."

The acceptance of Mr. Clay, of his appointment as Senator of the United States, bears date on this destructive day.

The Committee on Finance of the United States Senate; has made an unfavorable report on the petition of the New York board of trade for a national bank.

A PUDDLE IN A STORM.

The Lexington Intelligencer, in announcing the passage, by the U. S. Senate, of Benton's Expunging resolution, thus bursts forth:

EXPUNGING RESOLUTION PASSED.

By a reference to the letter of our Washington correspondent, and the Congressional reports, our readers will learn that the resolution of Senator Benton, known as the "Expunging Resolution," has passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 19; and that the mutilation and obliteration of the proceedings and records of the Senate, authorized and required by the terms of the resolution, have actually been perpetrated.

In announcing this fact we feel the want of language to express the emotions it causes. It is an outrage that must awaken every resentful and indignant feeling in the breasts of American freemen. It is an act of national degradation—an act which tramples under foot the Constitution, and prostrates the whole American people at the footstool of a Usurper and Tyrant. We feel that we can no longer trust for protection and security to written laws and constitutions. They are in the hands of our Executive and his base and servile minions of the Senate, as words written upon the sand, at any moment to be obliterated forever. We feel that the only safeguard of our rights—the last barrier of liberty against the attacks of a ruthless Despot and his venal followers, has been broken down;—and that no American, while he submits to the indignities and wrongs thus imposed upon him, has a right to call himself free, or to rank his country among the free and virtuous nations of the earth!

PEOPLE OF AMERICA! YOU ARE BETRAYED!—Betrayed by the corrupt and abandoned instruments of a reckless and usurping Executive, composing a majority of a once proud, virtuous and glorious Senate—no walled and degraded to the lowest depths of infamy. YOUR LIBERTIES ARE LOST!—You have no longer a Constitution and laws on which you can rely for the protection and preservation of your property and your lives. You are at the mercy of a Tyrant, aided in the execution of his unhallowed purposes, by a crew of parricidal wretches who have fore-sworn themselves, and abandoned you and their country for a master—who have torn the sacred charter of your rights into a thousand fragments, and scoff at its impotence to save you from the servitude and bondage they have imposed. WILL YOU SUBMIT? Will you submit to slavery and dishonor? Will you allow the American name to become a reproach in all after time, by sanctioning this base servile and traitorous act of twenty-four corrupt minions of the Executive. Will you not rather brand them with eternal ignominy, and pursue them with your maledictions until they shall call upon the mountains to hide their infamy and screen them from the vengeance of an insulted and betrayed people?

On reading of the above rhapsody, a Fable of Esop, (which is to be found in Dodsley's edition of that valuable work) was recalled to our memory. A sorcerer advanced into the wood, and by her incantations produced thunder and lightning, hurricanes, volcanoes and earthquakes, such as greatly to alarm the inhabitants. Being asked why she caused those great convulsions of nature, she replied, "I have lost my little dog."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Lexington, now at New Orleans, to the Editor, dated,

"JANUARY 10, 1837."

"Yesterday Mr. MORTON, a decided friend of the present Administration of the General Government, was elected Senator in Congress from Louisiana, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Porter, and for the ensuing six years.

"The 8th of January was celebrated here with appropriate civil and military parade. A troop of cavalry from Mobile, and I understand a company from Nashville, assisted at the celebration. The high functionaries of the three departments of the government repaired in procession at noon, the appointed hour, to the Cathedral, an antique and venerable pile in Chartres street, where an address in English was delivered by the Rev. Mr. MULLOR, of St. Patrick's Church, and one in French, by the Rev. Mr. JAMAY, of the Ursuline Church. After which a solemn Te Deum was sung by the choir, and then the assemblage departed. This ceremony takes place, I am told, annually in this city, in obedience to a statute of the state.

"I am pleased with my visit to New Orleans. There is a great deal of hospitality and genuine Kentucky kindness here, and not nearly so much vice and dissipation and recklessness as I was prepared to expect from report. I was told on the way that a man was not safe in New Orleans without weapons constantly concealed in his pockets, or about his person, to defend himself from violence. I assure you there is nothing more unfounded. I have found myself as perfectly safe here from assault or interruption, as I ever have anywhere. A man may go into company here which, I have no doubt, would expose him to all manner of danger; but this is equally true of any other place.—The truth is simply, that there is a greater floating population in this city, than perhaps in any other in America, and in such a population there is always a greater proportion of immorality than in the permanent part of society. The citizens of New Orleans, whether speaking the French or English language, are as liberal, as hospitable, and as observant of all the decencies of life as any people I have ever known."

The Military Court have fully acquitted General Scott, and decided that the failure of the campaign is attributable to causes over which he had no control.—Louisville Ad.

The proposition to amend the charter of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Rail Road Company, by relieving the company from the obligation to construct a branch to Louisville and one to Maysville, and to require the company to terminate the road at the city of Lexington, has occupied, almost exclusively, the attention of the House of Representatives for the last five or six days. Mr. Marshall's, (of Louisville,) substitute to make the terminus of the road at the city of Louisville, was rejected on Monday evening by a vote of 53 to 39. This vote may be considered as an indication that the House of Representatives will adopt the amendment, as it has come from South Carolina.—Frankfort Com.

SANTA ANNA. The National Intelligencer of the 28th has the following paragraph:

"We learn that Gen. Santa Anna left the city yesterday morning in the cars for Baltimore. This sudden departure of the Mexican General was the more unexpected here as it had been generally understood that he was engaged to dine yesterday at the President's in company with a large official and diplomatic party. We presume, however, that he has not departed without the previous knowledge of the President of the United States. It is rumored, indeed, but we know not on what authority, that Gen. Santa Anna is to be conveyed to Mexico in a public vessel."

The Globe of the same date notices Santa Anna's departure, and states, that he and Almonte are to be conveyed to Vera Cruz in the U. S. brig Pioneer, one of the vessels intended for the exploring expedition. From the Baltimore American of the 28th we learn that the steamboat with the two Mexican chiefs on board left Baltimore on the 26th for Norfolk, but, unable to make her way down the bay, returned and anchored off the Rocks. We have little doubt, that the arrival of Santa Anna in Mexico will be the signal for a most bloody civil war in that country. The contest for supremacy between him and Bustamante will, we trust, effectually avert the attention of the Mexicans from all thought of the subjugation of Texas.—Lou. Jour.

TEXAS.—In the lower House of Congress on Thursday evening, after our report was closed, a message was received from the President of the United States, (in reply to a resolution of the 17th inst.) enclosing a report from the Secretary of State together with a correspondence showing the relations subsisting between the United States and Mexico, and furnishing additional information on the condition of Texas. The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a motion was also made, instructing the Committee to report a resolution acknowledging the independence of Texas, but before the question was taken the House adjourned.—Balt. American, 28th ult.

TEXAS.

Every thing relating to this country possesses interest at this particular juncture. What is to be the issue of the pending conferences between our Government, Texas and Mexico, no one can certainly foresee, although the probability is very great that Texas will, ere long, become a component part of the North American Union. The visit of Santa Anna to Washington city, has terminated in his sudden departure to Vera Cruz, in one of our National armed ships. What passed between him and our executive

has not as yet transpired, but the conferences must have led to some highly important arrangements, or our President would not have paid Santa Anna such a distinguished mark of respect. Our own conjecture upon the subject (in the absence of any light from other quarters) is, that the outlines of a treaty have been agreed upon which are to be carried into completion when Santa Anna is again at the head of the Mexican Republic. And we suppose that he was sent home in an armed vessel, in order that he may lay off the Port of Vera Cruz, until his adherents can collect in sufficient numbers to protect him from the decree of outlawry, and enable him to make head against the party of Bustamante. The last advices represent the Mexican Army as in a state of preparation for a formidable movement upon Texas. The return of Santa Anna may divert these troops from their present destination, and a civil war in Mexico will secure the independence of Texas. In our paper of to day we publish a very satisfactory speech of Mr. Willis, (the Senator from Green,) as to the causes which led to the revolution. It will be found to be an eloquent vindication of that struggling people, and will prove to them that their cause excites sympathy, and finds defenders in every clime where the spirit of Independence presides as the "lord of the lion heart and eagle eye."—Frankfort Com.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

We are of those who believe that the intrinsic honor of Col. Johnson's name does not depend upon who that Indian may have been who fell under his fire at the Thames. Nevertheless it would add to the interest felt by all his friends in that gallant affair, to know that it was the great Tecumseh. We have always believed that the weight of testimony was in favor of that supposition. We will not now recapitulate the various statements already made, either pro or con, but add some additional evidence in favor of the affirmative.

On Saturday last Major Morgan arrived in this city from Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by four Indian chiefs, we believe of the Delaware tribe. One of them, long known as the friend of the whites, fought in our cause at the Thames, was not present when Tecumseh fell, but was there very soon after, and saw Col. Johnson's mare, and was informed of his fall, and of Tecumseh's death. He believed that Col. Johnson had killed Tecumseh. But after the war, when the various Indian tribes had retired beyond the Mississippi, this chief was located near some of those who had fought against the U.S. on that occasion, and among others a well known warrior called the Black chief, who was the bosom friend of Tecumseh, acted as his aid in the battle, stood by his side when he fell. The Black chief for a long time after the peace was very silent as to the events of the war; nor did he boast of his share in them, until they had been disclosed by other warriors who had been eye witnesses of some of them. He at length became more communicative, and among others he told to this old chief on more than one occasion the particulars of Tecumseh's death. He said that in the midst of the firing, he saw an American officer, mounted on a light coloured horse, with spots on it, who was severely wounded, particularly in the left hand which prevented him from governing his horse. Tecumseh and himself both shot at him, and as he thinks wounded him again, and supposing that he must have been disabled and unarmed, Tecumseh drew his tomahawk and advanced to strike a decisive blow, when to his surprise the wounded officer suddenly presented a reserved pistol at Tecumseh and shot him dead. This officer he was afterwards informed WAS COL. JOHNSON.

Such is the simple statement given by this chief, of the information derived from the Black chief, of that affair. It has only added strength to our former opinions on the subject, and will no doubt produce a similar effect on others. We trust that a more particular narration of the intelligence in the possession of these Indians on the subject will be obtained from them before they leave Washington city, whither they are now bound, and published for the satisfaction of the publick.

The Indians above alluded to, are carrying with them to Washington city, as a curiosity, the skin of a wild hog of the species which has its navel on its back. We would suggest the propriety of requesting the Hon. J. Q. Adams to examine it, as having some bearing upon a part of a noted doggerel poem, published by he knows who, and which may serve to remove one cloud from a mind, about which clouds appear to thicken so fast, as to threaten a total eclipse. A.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. BRADFORD.—Believing, as we do among other qualities, not altogether negative in your composition, to have detected a shade of philanthropy, as also a solicitude to contribute to the general fund of information, from a sense of duty as well as the perceptions of pecuniary interest; we feel a pleasure in the reciprocation of your views, and are by no means disposed to withhold any tribute, however humble, we may be enabled to pay, to advance the best interests of our race.

We need not, at this late day, and in this enlightened age, dwell on the importance of mental culture, to give tone, character and permanency to our civil, as well as religious institutions; nor cite the equally obvious point of moral worth, as the characteristic feature of a free and independent people; these are considered indispensable; which history, both an-

cient and modern, unequivocally demonstrate as vital in influence, and in their united existence, furnish the only basis of civil, of political legislation that is impervious to the tooth of time, the wiles of the demagogue, or the unflinching efforts of insatiable ambition. 'Tis true, sir, we do, we must revere the long list of imperishable names, that deeds of "noble daring" have enrolled on the archives of fame—we must venerate the proud galaxy of worth in the annals of our country, in the persons of her warriors, her statesmen, her patriots! we feel our gratitude, our devotion kindle as we recall the deeds of their prowess, their diplomatic labors, their untiring zeal and fortitude, their hardships by "flood and field," in the cause of humanity—of heaven; we feel we cannot sufficiently honor—nay, revere them for the stupendous bequest of our country's liberties; yet "their mantle fell when they ascended," its ample folds alike envelope the majestic form of her hoary senator, the bronzed youthful soldier, and the retiring citizen. Yes, sir, he whose voice was never heard in stormy debate in legislative hall, or in tones of thunder on the battle field, is yet rearing a parapet around our national liberties, that must perpetuate, pure and holy, to the remotest period of time, the priceless boon of freemen. While "free institutions" of learning receive the fostering care of our common care of our common country, who shall point to the zenith of her glory, or foretell the glorious destiny that awaits her? We can only reply "excelsior," onwards, upwards; until the "sun of science" shall gain her meridian altitude, and from her lofty height of intellectual supremacy, dispels the last noxious exhalations of ignorance, bigotry and superstition.

We see among us those, whose time, talents and munificence are embarked in the philanthropic cause of universal education; we see fair science, through their benevolence, diffuse her genial rays in the abode of indigence and destitution; we see the unprotected orphan, receive as his hereditary right, the intellectual and moral culture of fortune's most favored sons; in fine, we see the smile of joy playing on the care worn cheek, that her bereaved little ones have yet another advocate, in the sympathies of philanthropy. Founders of our free institutions of learning! how shall we address you? As patriots?—aye more, as christian philanthropists—as the guardians of our country's liberties, the marshals of her high and glorious destinies! Though the conqueror's laurel encircle not your brow; yet, a more glorious crown awaits you than ever encircled imperial temples, or was awarded the victor's prowess; a crown woven of the undying affections of the heart, perpetually clothed in perennial verdure by the grateful tears of your proteges. When they shall take their places on manhood's busy stage, behold in them, the unblenching advocates of virtue and religion; behold reflected in them, your own exalted worth, the living monuments of your munificence; behold in them the germ of the future senator, the embryo champion of the rights of man.

These remarks are elicited by the recent examination at your city school. We hoped an able pen would have noticed it. Although comparatively a stranger, we constituted one of the audience during its progress, and if formerly, the writer has been an advocate of similar institutions, the transcendent merit of this under the immediate superintendence of its present accomplished principal, furnishes a model of excellency in discipline and efficiency in imparting instruction, we have never seen surpassed. If a particular sentiment adapted to our views and feelings on this subject is dismissible, we give THE CITY SCHOOL, a bright gem in the diadem of the Athens of the west. W.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 26th of January, 1837, WILLIAM BOON, Esq. in this City, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great patience and christian fortitude. The subject of this brief notice, was born in King George co. Va. May, 2d, 1768, but in early times took up his residence in this state. Since his minority he has filled many public offices with great credit to himself, and at his death was a Magistrate for this county, the duties of which he fulfilled with singular fidelity and ability. He was endowed by nature with a large and liberal mind, and with a kind and philanthropic heart; and which was rendered doubly so, by the benign and everlasting influences of christianity, having devoted his life to the cultivation of its principles, the practice of its virtues, and the enjoyment of its privileges. The deceased has left a large circle of friends and relations behind to lament the loss of his society, among which are a widow and four children. But they need not sorrow, as those who have no hope, for as he lived in the faith of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, so he died in the hope of a happy immortality. "Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord." C.

Lex. Feb. 3, 1837.

DIED. On Saturday last Mrs. ISABELLA CARSON, relict of Mr. James Carson of this County.

On Thursday, at his residence in Woodford county, WILLIS FIELD Esq. aged 60 years.

CLOVER SEED.

200 BUSHELS for sale low, by MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL. Feb 9, 1837. 6-4t

LOST OR MISLAID, ON the evening of the 7th inst., at the College Lot, A GOLD LEVER WATCH, with a Patent crystal, and a gold guard chain; link of octahedral form. This watch was by mistake put in a green dress coat pocket, which was taken for the owners. The person who has it, will deliver it at this Office, or he may hear from me again. JOHN W. JONES. Lex. Feb. 9, 1837. 6-3t. Intelligencer insert 3t in J. W. J.

ATTENTION!! 22D FEBRUARY. THE following Companies are hereby notified and commanded to parade on the 22d inst. (Wednesday, for the purpose of celebrating the BIRTH DAY of Genl. GEO. WASHINGTON. The hour of parade will be at 10 o'clock, a m., on the Public Square.

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY—CAPT. TROTTER. LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY. CAPT. PARKER. LEXINGTON MECHANIC INFANTRY. CAPT. RANDALL. LEXINGTON RIFLE GUARDS. ACTING CAPT. MCCONATHY. Lexington, Feb 7, 1837—6 td

DR S. E. RICHARDSON VERY respectfully announces to the public, that he will continue the practice of his profession as a Physician, and that his office is the same as that of the late firm of J. C. and S. B. Richardson, situated on Upper street, between the Markhouse and Hill street. His residence is on the corner above the Shop. Dr. S. E. RICHARDSON would receive a few Students of Medicine, by the year or a longer period, as shop pupils, who in addition to the privileges of the office, will be entitled to the benefit of his private Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery. Lexington, Feb 8, 1837.—6-3t

BACON COLLEGE, (GEORGETOWN, KY.) WALTER SCOTT, President of Bacon College, will deliver his Inaugural Address on the 22d inst. The public are invited to attend. Feb 9, 1837.—6 td

BOOK & NEWSPAPER SALE.

ON the Evening of Thursday, the 23D FEBRUARY, will be sold at D. DEAN'S Auction Store, Main street, A VALUABLE STOCK OF BOOKS, and FILES for 1836, of about 200 different Newspapers, published in the several States and Territories. Lexington, Feb 9, 1837.—6-4ts

A SECOND NOTICE. THOSE indebted to the late firm of Drs. J. C. & S. B. RICHARDSON, are again very respectfully informed that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of Mr. A. Z. BAYER for collection, who is fully empowered to settle the same. As an immediate closure of the business of the late firm is required, it is hoped, and expected that all indebted will without further delay, discharge their respective debts. Lex. Feb. 7, 1837.—6-3t.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

A First rate Super royal Ramage Press,—one of the best in the West. A large font of of Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer; with stands, galleys, rules, and every thing necessary to publish a newspaper. To a young man wishing to engage in the Printing business, a better opportunity for procuring the materials could not present itself. The letter is nearly new. A bargain can be had by addressing, W. & J. T. CAMPBELL, Cynthiana, Ky. January 7th, 1837.—no. 5-3t.

[BY AUTHORITY]



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Public.—No. 1.]

AN ACT to regulate, in certain cases, the disposition of the proceeds of lands ceded by Indian tribes to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys received from the sales of lands, ceded to the United States by Indian tribes, by treaties providing for the investment or payment to the Indians, parties thereto, of the proceeds of the lands ceded by them, respectively, after deducting the expenses of survey and sale, any sums stipulated to be advanced, and the expenses of fulfilling any engagements contained therein, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner that moneys received from the sales of public lands are paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all sums that are or may be required to be paid, and all moneys that are or may be required to be invested by said treaties, are hereby appropriated in conformity to them, and shall be drawn from the Treasury as other public moneys are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may, from time to time be given by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all investments of stock, that are or may be required by said treaties may be made under the direction of the President; and special accounts of the funds under said treaties shall be kept at the Treasury, and statements thereof be annually laid before Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the 4th section of the act of June 14th, 1836, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Indian Department &c." be and are hereby extended, in such manner as to apply to the disposition of all moneys that may hereafter be received under the treaties therein named, or under any others containing similar stipulations for the payment to the Indians, annually, of interest upon the proceeds of the lands ceded by them.

JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. M. VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, 9th Jan. 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Public.—No. 2.

AN ACT making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of two millions of dollars shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July last, and the acts therein referred to.

Approved, 9th Jan. 1837.

